

THE NEW MILITANT

Official Organ of the Workers Party of the U.S.

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Britain Joins Hitler Against Soviet Union

Smashes Versailles Pact by Treaty with Germany

Great Britain's open support of German rearmament, as marked by the recent Anglo-German naval agreement, has strengthened the hands of reaction in Europe. New realignments of imperialist powers in preparation for an impending war is taking place. Peace in Europe has been maintained in the last few years due to Hitler's failure to obtain a strong ally on the continent and the collaboration of England and France. Both conditions now appear to be destroyed.

England's new policy, a culmination of years of hardy-concealed material support to Hitler's rearmament, has a two-fold purpose: first, to disrupt the Franco-Soviet pact, if possible to win France to an open anti-Soviet policy and second, to collaborate with Hitler so as to insure itself against possible Nazi military adventures at England's expense, for example in Austria. England has held the balance of power in Europe for the last few years. Now it has openly thrown itself to the side of Germany in Europe. Its agreement with Germany sanctions an increase in the latter's navy to 35 percent of Britain's or a "maximum" of 429,000 tons as compared to France's 650,000 tons. In addition an agreement between the two countries is now contemplated.

Blow at France

France is bitter over the agreement. Not only does it strengthen Germany, but the fact that it was arrived at without the sanction of the French government makes the French imperialists uneasy. The British, at first, refused to divulge Hitler's naval program to Paris. A few days ago, however, Hitler, under advice of London, informed the French government that his naval program for the next eighteen months calls for the construction of new ships totalling 107,000 tons, inclusive of two battleships of 25,000 tons each.

The first breach in Anglo-French collaboration over the Italian-Ethiopian dispute, immediately following the signing of the Anglo-German naval agreement. Until then, despite the friendly relations established between France and Italy last January, Paris and London acted concertedly in relation to Italy.

Mussolini now has a free hand in Abyssinia. He has rejected the offer of Anthony Eden, British Minister for League of Nations Affairs to settle the Italo-Ethiopian dispute by giving Ethiopia a strip of British Somaliland to compensate the Africans for concessions to Italy. All correspondents agree that Italy will go to war with Ethiopia in October.

Fear for Colonies

The reaction of French government to the offer of Eden is not provoked solely by its bitterness over the Anglo-German agreement. France has its own imperialist interests in Africa.

As a Paris dispatch to the New York Times of July 2 states:

"Loyal as France may be to the principles and text of the League of Nations covenant, the interests and citizens are far from approving the British suggestion to placate Italy and Ethiopia by handing over to the latter the port of Zula, which might become a direct rival of the French port of Djibouti. If Mr. Mussolini had accepted the suggestion, says the Temps, it would have been to the detriment of France and an open violation of Article IX of the Treaty of 1904 by which Britain and Italy undertook to refrain from competing with Djibouti."

However, the realignment of the imperialist powers is far from decided. Diplomats are making hurried trips from one leading capital of Europe to another. There are rumors of tentative Franco-German parleys which if consummated may mean a disruption of Franco-Soviet relations.

Workers' Russia cannot be deceived by Imperialist France. Peace cannot be maintained by the "thieves kitchen," the League of Nations. The defense of the Soviet Union depends upon its Red Army, the Soviet workers and peasants, and above all on the international working class.

Protest Stalin Jailings in N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Over 300 workers attended the Irving Plaza Hall to protest the recent persecutions in the Soviet Union, the latest evidence of which was the imprisonment of Sergei Trotsky and others. Max Shachman, editor of the New Internationalist, and A. J. Muste, National Secretary of the W. P. were the speakers.

The cues in history of persecutions by the Stalinist bureaucracy were ably presented by comrade Shachman. Comrade Muste concluded the meeting by stating the position of the Party on events in the Soviet Union and their relation to the movement in this country.

By a unanimous vote the following resolution was adopted by the workers present:

We, the workers assembled at a meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, Sunday, June 30, on the call of the Workers Party, protest and vigorously the new wave of persecution against Bolshevik-Leninists and worker revolutionists in the Soviet Union.

We consider the arrest and imprisonment of Sergei Trotsky, who it is known has not participated in any political activity, as an act of brutal vengeance on the part of Stalin against Leon Trotsky. We endorse the call of Benjamin L. Trotsky for a commission of Andre Gide, Roland and G. B. Shaw to investigate the matter. We are particularly alarmed by this new wave of terror against revolutionists since it can only weaken the revolutionary forces inside the Soviet Union and undermine the prestige of the S. U. In the eyes of the advanced workers in the capitalist countries. These persecutions are particularly criminal in view of the acute danger of war against the Soviet Union.

We delegate the comrades A. J. Muste and Max Shachman to bring our protest to the attention of the Soviet embassy in this country.

TOLLEDO, Ohio (AP).—Averting a strike of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, the Rathbone-Jones Engineering Co. of Toledo has granted a new agreement providing pay boosts from 3 to 5 cents an hour and maintenance of the 40-hour week.

NEW YORK (AP).—Tom Mooney has won what may well be the battle that is the turning point in his long fight for freedom. The California supreme court has reversed its 15-year-old attitude and has granted Mooney's lawyers a writ of habeas corpus, which means that the state must answer the great volume of evidence of perjury committed during Mooney's trial or release the famous labor prisoner.

New York Pledges \$1000 in Drive for 8-Page New Militant

One of the first responses to our campaign for the eight-page weekly came from S. Harrison, New York City (\$500 contribution listed in last issue) and carried this message: "Read about the eight-page New Militant while in Philadelphia last week. It truly gladdened my heart to hear of the revival of the paper and we will contribute a whole lot in the case. . . . Wishing you once more all the success required for such an undertaking."

This is encouraging, and we agree, there are great perspectives ahead of us. We have undertaken a big job as beholders a revolutionary movement, but we set out with the conviction that we can carry it through.

It has never been easy to produce the New Militant week by week. Funds have never yet been plenty. As a matter of fact we have managed on a shoestring basis. To produce the New Militant today requires an outlay of \$102.00 per issue, all expenses included. At least that is the amount we should have. The truth is that we did not get it and we were compelled to make up in some other way, most often by reducing the economic ratings for most of the comrades who carried the burden of the active work.

The New 'Magna Charta' for Labor

As soon as Senator Wagner can get to Washington to participate personally in the ballyhoo connected with the attachment of Roosevelt's signature, the much touted Wagner Labor Disputes Bill will have become law. Thus, according to Green, Hillman and the other A.F. of L. bureaucrats who "look to the bill" to save labor, another Magna Charta, Charter of liberties, for labor will have been established. What will happen then?

The steel barons and other employers who do regard this bill, which on paper "outlaws" company unions and directs employers to bargain collectively with a union which gets the vote of a majority of their employees, as an outrageous concession to labor, have given notice that they will carry the issue of its constitutionality to the Supreme Court. The workers had better experience with such delays over section 7a of NRA which was also a Magna Charta of labor according to Green et al.

Under this bill a National Labor Relations Board is to be set up to "enforce" collective bargaining, etc. Thus the way is paved for eventual greater control of government over the unions. Apart from that, bitter experience has taught the workers how slowly the machinery of these Boards operates even when "friends of unionism" sit on them, and that the employers have numerous devices for evading their decisions or crippling their operations. Besides, under a capitalist government, which necessarily is concerned about keeping the wheels of industry (i.e. capitalist industry) running smoothly, the basic concern of these government agencies is never that of enforcing the rights of the workers, but that of maintaining "industrial peace," in other words, preventing strikes or if they break out somehow, "settling" them, getting the workers back to work as quickly as possible.

Thus these government boards become in

effect strike-breaking agencies even under the best conditions.

The workers will not get salvation from the Wagner bill. They must now as ever fight the entire system for which it stands. They will get nothing except that which they can take by their organized strength and militancy. They must prepare more rigorously and thoroughly than ever, not for an easy way to improved conditions via labor boards, etc. but for a battle to the death against the employer drive against unionism, against the rising cost of living and the accompanying lowering of the standards of living.

It is possible that the initial psychological effect of the passage of the Wagner bill on some sections of the workers will be similar to that which occurred when the NRA was first proclaimed—to create the impression, namely, that unionization will get government support and so to stimulate organizing campaigns and strikes. It is a fact that capitalism in the U. S. does not yet have to resort to the most extreme repression. A "liberal" administration can seek to allay labor unrest and to buy off trade union leaders by concessions, by preventing the most reactionary employers from carrying out immediately their most extreme ploys. Militants will take advantage of the situation, and especially of any organization sentiment which may develop among the workers, not in order to strengthen the mistaken impression they may have of friendly government support, but precisely in order that in the struggle to get what the government purports to give them, they may learn the true nature and function of all capitalist governments. Police, militia, soldiers, with clubs, tear gas and guns, will meet the workers who strike for the rights "granted" under the Wagner bill, as they met workers who struck for similar rights under the now defunct NRA. And the lesson will sink in deeper and deeper.

Akron C.L.U. Head Backs Green Red Drive in the Unions

By JACK WILSON

AKRON, Ohio, July 1.—Joining hands with the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and the other A. F. of L. bureaucrats in their latest "anti-red" drive, Frank Patino, president of the Central Labor Union here declared he not only supported Greene's move, but labor through mass expulsions but also began a campaign to oust local militants.

Patino, backed by the Summit County Labor News, announced his policy the day after the monthly meeting of the C.L.U. thus preventing an immediate reply by militants to his disruptive tactics.

It was the first open admission of Patino that he is with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, although his previous actions in strikes had branded him as a hopeless, petty bureaucrat. His statement, widely featured in the labor paper, came three weeks after Coleman C. Claherty, rubber organizer, dragged the red herring across rubber workers' union meetings in an attempt to scare progressives.

Italy Prepares Ethiopia Rape, Mussolini Says

Dynamite in Situation May Explode in New World War

By MARTIN A. GLEE

From official sources, writes the London correspondent of the New York Times, it has been learned that Mussolini has told the British envoy, Sir Anthony Eden, that "nothing could prevent Italy from going to war with Ethiopia in October." Arnaldo Coste, writing from Rome, says: "If there is any doubt that hostilities (against Ethiopia) would begin in a couple of months there is none."

The war against Ethiopia may well turn out to be the precursor of the next world massacre. Let us recall once again that it was the Italo-Turkish war of 1911 which gave the "recruiting machine" of the last world war. Italy's designs on Ethiopia are pregnant with dire consequences for the world working class. For it is they who will be called upon to suffer a thousand tortures in a thousand different sections of the globe—when the next world war starts.

To understand more clearly the designs of western imperialism on this primitive kingdom in Africa, it is necessary to go back a bit; to establish the position of Ethiopia on the dark continent and to focus attention on the imperialist powers having a "direct interest" in the matter by virtue of boundaries—Italy, France and England.

In eastern Africa lies the kingdom of Ethiopia, popularly but erroneously referred to as Abyssinia. (Of the many tribes that go to make up the empire of Haile Selassie I, the Abyssinians are the most culturally compact, unified and politically and socially advanced. Hence the usual reference to Abyssinia when one is in reality speaking of all of Ethiopia.) It has a population of about 11,000,000 in an area approximating 350,000 square miles. The chief industry is agriculture with breeding taking second place. The exports, the chief articles of which are wax, ivory and animal skins, do not amount to very much. Imports which amount to about 10,000,000 dollars yearly are

(Continued on Page 4)

Fords Pay Boosts Really Wage Slash Plant Survey Shows

DETROIT (AP).—Ford's widely-derided wage increase to \$6 a day has netted Ford thousands of columns of free advertising and boosted its profits, Ford workers say.

On May 21, Ford announced that he was stepping up the minimum wage of his 136,000 employees to \$6 a day, adding \$2,000,000 a month to the payroll. He did not reveal that the raise would cost the company nothing, but on the contrary would actually increase profits. Ford workers reveal how the scheme works.

In foundry room No. 1, 26 men turned out 4,500 cores in eight hours and three shifts were employed before the increase. After the increase, they were speeded up to 5,400 cores in eight hours, and the midnight shift was laid off. A Ford River Rouge plant worker said:

"The same thing occurred in other departments. In the foundry in the corner, Dept. 1, before the increase to \$6, 15 men turned out 1,000 cores an hour; after getting the \$6 they were speeded up to 1,500 cores an hour, the midnight shift being laid off," a cormaker reported.

Lay-off, Speed-up

A vivid description of what happened following Ford's announcement of the wage increase is given by another worker, who said: "In foundry corner 540, crank shaft cores, men on each table before the increase turned out 17 cores a minute, three shifts working. With the increase, 85 men on each table have to turn out 29 a minute, an increase of 180 an hour, or 1,440 in eight hours. The midnight shift has been laid off, and two shifts are now turning out almost as much as the three shifts did before. The Ford Motor Co. has more than made up for any increase in wages by the midsize of the payroll. This is the usual occurrence whenever there is a general wage increase. It is a definite sign of a wholesale lay-off."

The situation at the Ford plant is tersely summed up by another worker: "With three shifts going and production at its peak of 6,500 cars a day, with a payroll of 60,000 workers, the speedup was bad enough; yet at the present time with the midnight shift almost eliminated and many workers laid off, the other two shifts, the production of Ford cars is around 5,000 cars a day."

100 Companies Grab 1/4 of Nation's Wealth

Invent Electric Jolt for Strikes

NEW YORK (AP).—Police can follow orders now and handle strikers with gloves—"electric gloves." Construction Supt. Cirilo H. Diaz of Frederick S. S. Co., Havana, Cuba, has invented an electric glove which, he guarantees, will paralyze strike pickets temporarily.

In his office in the heart of the Wall Street district, the ingenious Diaz demonstrated his invention to a Pictorial Press reporter. Diaz explained that the battery supplying power to the glove is hung on the policeman's belt. An electric cord, cleverly hidden inside the coat sleeve, runs from the battery to the glove, from which electricity is sent through the striker's body by means of four contact points.

The patent, as issued by the U. S. Patent Office, claims the glove is intended for use by police against drunken and insane people, often hard to handle peacefully.

Diaz himself exploded this idea when he told this reporter: "Police can use my glove against radicals and strikers."

Diaz claims the glove can't kill anyone, although the current can be stepped up to 5,000 volts, enough to shock or paralyze any person, and to cause the more jumpy to lose consciousness.

A complete outfit sells for \$10 and New York police officials have already praised the weapons and asked for reduced prices on quantity orders. Police in other cities and states, as well as companies which hire their own private guards to break strikes and stop unionization, are expected to buy huge quantities of these electric gloves. They will supplement clubs, guns, horses, tear gas and vomit gas in dispersing strikers.

This invention may bring fame and fortune to Diaz; it means only a new kind of hell to American workers into abrupt action unforeseen by the inventor, or police and thugs users of the gloves.

BET WORKERS ORGANIZE

PINDLAY, Ohio (AP).—Sugar beet field workers in the Pindlay area have organized a local of the Agricultural Workers Union.

Local union officers have been instructed to confer with growers for a wage agreement.

Beet workers are offered a contract giving them \$10 an acre for working, thinning and hoeing beets, and \$6 a ton for hauling. The demand \$10 an acre flat guarantee—the rate given in the Blissfield, Mich., area. Both areas are controlled by the Great Lakes Sugar Co.

WASHINGTON (AP).—A New York banker, Vice-Pres. J. L. O'Neill of the Guaranty Trust Co., has been given chair of the skeleton NRA.

Now little more than a research trial corporation in 1927. In 1929 this percentage had increased to 43.7 percent.

Plutocrats Squeeze Out Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP).—Fewer and fewer people are coming to control more and more of American industry. This tendency has been going on for some time, of course, but the latest figures are now presented in a report on the "Concentration of Corporate Control in American Industry," prepared by the old Research and Planning Division of NRA.

It shows that 100 large corporations control well over a quarter of the general industrial wealth of the country; that the big corporations are coming through the crisis years with their relative position strengthened; and that there is every reason to believe the concentration of corporate control is continuing.

The report quotes A. A. Berle and Gardiner Means, authors of "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," to the effect that the 200 largest stock-exchanging corporations on Jan. 1, 1930, controlled 49.2 percent of all corporate wealth in the United States. In 1931 the percentage of non-financial corporate wealth controlled by the 200 largest corporations had increased to 55 percent. "A study of income tax data for 1931 and 1932 shows that the tendency toward concentration continued," the NRA report states. It estimates figures showing that 16.55 percent of the corporations controlled 52.2 percent of the corporate wealth in 1931, and 15.75 percent of the corporations controlled 53.3 percent in 1932.

Fewer and Fewer Hands

Tracking statistics on 100 large industrial corporations, the study shows that the percentage of the income of the country controlled by them rose from 23.5 percent in 1929 to 29.0 percent in 1932. "There is every reason for believing that 1933 figures, when available, will show a continuation of this tendency," the report states.

In regard to the record-breaking number of business failures in 1931 and 1932, the report points out that these were mostly small firms. "But while many others were forced to the wall, no one knows," it declares. "The passing of small businesses did not ripple the pages of the financial press, and went unrecorded." But while small and medium-sized corporations perished by the thousands, the leading corporations as a group came through virtually unharmed. With some exceptions the relative position of the large corporations was "strengthened because of the holocaust of lesser competitors during 1931-32. Four hundred and eighteen industrial corporations showed a net gain. Statistics had more cash and United States government securities at the bottom of the depression than they had in 1927."

These 418 corporations controlled 26.5 percent of the cash and equivalent held by 300,000 general industrial corporations in 1927. In 1929 this percentage had increased to 43.7 percent.

Roosevelt Throws Youth a Bone But Slams Labor at Same Time

Roosevelt has dished out a new "bone" this time to the youth of the United States. "I have determined," said the President, "that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. . . . The yield on this investment should be high." The new project proposes, in one of its four points, to provide jobs for about 150,000 youths at \$15 a month, limited to unemployed youths in families that are certified for relief.

A second, and perhaps more obvious feature of the project, proposes to "find employment in national youth administration over which will preside Josephine Roche, Colorado mine owner and Asst. Secretary of the Treasury. In addition the president is to appoint a National Advisory Council, to consist of representatives of labor, business, agriculture and youth."

Some 500,000 youths are expected

Other proposals include job-training, and assistance for high-school students whose families are eligible for relief at "80 per month average," and for college students up to 12 percent of the college enrollment, by providing jobs at \$15 a month. The latter proposal is a continuation of the FERA system which has now operated for a year, transferring supervision from college hands to government authority.

Only One-Sixth "Benefits"

All told, the project is estimated to cost about \$50,000,000. This sum is to be administered by the National Youth Administration, over which will preside Josephine Roche, Colorado mine owner and Asst. Secretary of the Treasury. In addition the president is to appoint a National Advisory Council, to consist of representatives of labor, business, agriculture and youth."

(Continued on Page 4)

RAY SUPPORT FOR EIGHT-PAGE NEW MILITANT!

MARCH OF EVENTS

By JACK WEBER

England Ends Versailles Treaty

Hardly one week after the Tories took over the British government the new foreign minister, Hoare, resorted to direct action to resolve the contradiction between the reality of German rearmament and the fiction of the maintenance of the Versailles Treaty. The tripling of the German navy is "legalized" by the Anglo-German agreement. In this fashion British imperialism tries to solve a number of its problems, external and internal. Faced with the possible danger of a new naval race in the North Sea with a resurgent German militarism, British capitalism preferred to make concessions relatively harmless to herself, even if a menace to her former allies. England thus takes one step further in encouraging Germany to break the salvation of its capitalism by expansion to the East, at the expense of the U.S.S.R. A German navy of the size permitted means the control of the Baltic Sea, hence the possibility of attacking Leningrad safely.

At the same time the English ruling class seems inclined to France that the latter had better come to terms also with Hitler and abandon the Soviet Union to its fate. This act makes of the Franco-Soviet pact virtually a scrap of paper, for in that past France can "legally" be released from its operation in case England and Italy refuse to define the aggressor in the coming war. England is doing everything possible to force France to repudiate the military alliance with Stalin. Internally the British Tories are preparing for the coming general elections. They can point to the naval agreement as being one of the divisions of the Tories of armaments, which adds nothing to the British naval budget at the moment. If the Tories are successful in the elections there will be an entirely different aspect of things after the elections. The Tories will then be resumed full speed ahead.

Stalinism Grovels Before Imperialism

The nearer the war of intervention, the more desperately the Stalinists grovel before world imperialism. The groveling of the Soviets are not really a menace to the workers' revolution. The Ambassador Trotsky, former Menshevik and representative of the corrupt Stalinist bureaucracy, assures Americans that the Soviet Union under Stalin is merely the continuation of the policies of the Kerensky Provisional Government. And in this he tells the truth. The Stalinists are

The Manager's Corner

(Continued from Page 1)

far from this goal. But here comes some good news. The New York party district has pledged itself to fund relief work in the amount stipulated. And, while these comrades were a bit slow in getting started, they are leaving no pebbles unturned now. Very extensive preparations have been made to make good on the pledge. We shall render regular accounts so that every reader may watch how well this district puts its words into action.

The Boston branch made a preliminary pledge of \$35.50 and in accordance with the pledge has already established its procedure to make good right away. Last week we reported \$25.00 from Konkow. There was a slight error. It should have been listed to the credit of the Boston branch. In this issue we can report an additional sum of \$14.00 for this branch. In other words \$39.00 on its account made good already. Of course, the pledge was only a preliminary one.

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By AL DASCH

The week of July 4th is a fitting one to review some of the revolutionary traditions of the American working class. Class struggles in America did not begin with July 4, 1776. Nor did the first American Revolution solve the contradictions in American society.

The history of this country is replete with class conflicts. The revolution of 1776, intended and channeled down to the modern wage earner an unending struggle to take place between the conflicting classes. Now is this struggle. For America almost from the day the colonies were founded, has been subject to the laws of the class struggle. Those who are ignorant of the past, or who deliberately refuse to abolish the ill and revolutionary traditions may deny this; but the past itself is the greatest living proof of the class battles in American society.

The past has bequeathed the proletariat of a legacy of rich, revolutionary actions of previous generations hammer home the necessity of revolutionary methods today in order to abolish the ill and revolutionary traditions of present day society. The lesson they teach is that America was born and matured in violence—that those who struck out for their rights relied on the "Bacon and Belder" method of force. It was in this way that the progressive factors in American society were permitted to expand and the basis laid for a social change.

A century before the armed conflict between the colonies and the mother country, England, two of the largest colonies, Virginia and the Carolinas, were plunged into the throes of a civil war. The Bacon and Belder uprisings, taking their names from the leaders of the oppressed who headed these revolts. Both met with temporary successes but were later suppressed with the utmost cruelty. The reasons for the rebellions and the severity with which they were put down is given by a member of the advanced workers' movement. While his description refers specifically to Bacon in New York.

The Rebels of Yesterday

"Bacon gambled about him a

rabble of the basest sort of peo-

ple, whose conditions are such as

by a change could not admit of

worse, with these began to stand

in defiance against the govern-

ment and we salute it. The heri-

tage of the inalienable rights of

man and the heroic suffering of the

soldiers in the American revolution

belong not to the American bourgeois

who are only too anxious to fore-

go the revolutionary actions of the

past, but to the American proletari-

an who will truly complete the first

American Revolution by the estab-

lishment of a working class dicta-

torship.

The bourgeoisie claims that the

revolution abolished the difference

between classes and the necessity

of strife. But the whole history of

America since then is a history of

violent clashes between exploiters

and exploited. From Shay's Rebel-

lion down to the present day, the

red thread of revolt runs through American

society. Nat Turner's revolt, John

Brown, the civil war, the years

of 1877-78, May 1, Homestead, the

large and small strikes of the present

period, all bear witness to the class

conflict raging in the United States.

Marx, in the introduction to the

first issue of Capital speaks of the

stimulating influence of the American

Revolution of the 18th century and

the American Civil War. The first

influenced the course of the

revolution and the second brought

in its train a series of democratic

ideas through Europe. The second

helped bring about a series of important

reforms in the United States. Who

can say that the revolutionary

action of the past will take place in

the 20th century will liberate not

only the American proletariat but

that of the entire world?

The Executive Board including

expel members. The present very

of the bureaucracy would be suc-

ceeded by the dictatorship of the

officers and the Executive

Board. The road would be clear

for further expulsions of members

if they raised any organized ob-

jection to these measures or to

any policies which the clique

sought to pursue.

Effect on Other Unions

If the Administration succeeds in

carrying through its program it will

give the Green-Wall leadership en-

couragement in their present cam-

paign to overthrow the dictatorship

of the unions—which is their de-

vice for labeling and getting rid of

the progressives.

If minority groups can be sup-

pressed in one union, then they can

be suppressed in every union. As

well, it is to be expected that the

reactionaries in other A. F. of L.

unions will not be slow in seizing

upon similar "reorganization" mea-

sures. The democratic cry will be

raised that progressive groups

based upon a simple trade union

program are taking orders from

"outside organizations," meaning by

that the working class political

groups will be the pretext for the

suppression of progressive groups.

The progressive groups will have

been obtained by the precedent set

in the case of the Teachers Union.

Thus the investigation of Local 5 ac-

quires significance for the entire

labor movement. It is not an ex-

aggeration that these machina-

tions endanger the existence of

the progressive forces.

Thus becomes the duty of the

progressive forces in every union

to the assistance of the large

millant membership of the Teachers

Union in their efforts to pre-

serve the unity of the organization

and to combat the Administration

split. The progressive forces should

discuss this question in their own

groups. They should raise this

question in their unions and try

if possible to have them pass resolu-

tions condemning the investigation

and defending the right of orga-

nized minorities to exist in the

Teachers Union. Protests of this

kind should be sent to:

The Executive Council,

American Federation of Teachers,

506 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PORT WORTH, TEX. (EP).—

Through the Texas Electric Service

Co. has been organized a campaign

a strike is in progress, about 40

union and non-union men have

walked out, according to Interna-

tional Vice-Pres. W. J. Ingram of

International Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers. The men struck

in protest against the firing of three

union employees.

Protest Meeting

Friday, July 12, 9 P.M. A. J. Muste

speaks on "Recent Events in Soviet

Union" at 1776 Pitts Ave., Elyria.

Heritage of Class Struggle in U.S. History

ple, whose conditions are such as by a change could not admit of worse, with these began to stand in defiance against the government and we salute it. The heritage of the inalienable rights of man and the heroic suffering of the soldiers in the American revolution belong not to the American bourgeois who are only too anxious to forego the revolutionary actions of the past, but to the American proletariat who will truly complete the first American Revolution by the establishment of a working class dictatorship.

The bourgeoisie claims that the revolution abolished the difference between classes and the necessity of strife. But the whole history of America since then is a history of violent clashes between exploiters and exploited. From Shay's Rebellion down to the present day, the red thread of revolt runs through American society. Nat Turner's revolt, John Brown, the civil war, the years of 1877-78, May 1, Homestead, the large and small strikes of the present period, all bear witness to the class conflict raging in the United States.

Marx, in the introduction to the first issue of Capital speaks of the stimulating influence of the American Revolution of the 18th century and the American Civil War. The first influenced the course of the revolution and the second brought in its train a series of democratic ideas through Europe. The second helped bring about a series of important reforms in the United States. Who can say that the revolutionary action of the past will take place in the 20th century will liberate not only the American proletariat but that of the entire world?

The Executive Board including expel members. The present very of the bureaucracy would be succeeded by the dictatorship of the officers and the Executive Board. The road would be clear for further expulsions of members if they raised any organized objection to these measures or to any policies which the clique sought to pursue.

Effect on Other Unions If the Administration succeeds in carrying through its program it will give the Green-Wall leadership encouragement in their present campaign to overthrow the dictatorship of the unions—which is their device for labeling and getting rid of the progressives.

If minority groups can be suppressed in one union, then they can be suppressed in every union. As well, it is to be expected that the reactionaries in other A. F. of L. unions will not be slow in seizing upon similar "reorganization" measures. The democratic cry will be raised that progressive groups based upon a simple trade union program are taking orders from "outside organizations," meaning by that the working class political groups will be the pretext for the suppression of progressive groups.

The progressive groups will have been obtained by the precedent set in the case of the Teachers Union. Thus the investigation of Local 5 acquires significance for the entire labor movement. It is not an exaggeration that these machinations endanger the existence of the progressive forces.

Thus becomes the duty of the progressive forces in every union to the assistance of the large militant membership of the Teachers Union in their efforts to preserve the unity of the organization and to combat the Administration split.

The progressive forces should discuss this question in their own groups. They should raise this question in their unions and try if possible to have them pass resolutions condemning the investigation and defending the right of organized minorities to exist in the Teachers Union. Protests of this kind should be sent to:

The Executive Council,

American Federation of Teachers,

506 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PORT WORTH, TEX. (EP).—

Through the Texas Electric Service

Co. has been organized a campaign

a strike is in progress, about 40

union and non-union men have

walked out, according to Interna-

tional Vice-Pres. W. J. Ingram of

International Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers. The men struck

in protest against the firing of three

union employees.

Protest Meeting

Friday, July 12, 9 P.M. A. J. Muste

speaks on "Recent Events in Soviet

Union" at 1776 Pitts Ave., Elyria.

tempt to garner for the workers and poor farmers the promises made to them. Shay and those with him were defeated by an army, especially of property owners. But that action destroyed the myth that the revolution was fought for the inalienable rights of man. Wherein then are the revolutionary traditions?

The revolution broke the domination of the mother country and liberated the colonies. It opened the west for expansion and made possible the unleashing of the productive forces in American society. Besides it set up a republican form of government and gave an impetus to the progress of revolution in Europe. As such, it was progressive and we salute it. The heritage of the inalienable rights of man and the heroic suffering of the soldiers in the American revolution belong not to the American bourgeois who are only too anxious to forego the revolutionary actions of the past, but to the American proletariat who will truly complete the first American Revolution by the establishment of a working class dictatorship.

The bourgeoisie claims that the revolution abolished the difference between classes and the necessity of strife. But the whole history of America since then is a history of violent clashes between exploiters and exploited. From Shay's Rebellion down to the present day, the red thread of revolt runs through American society. Nat Turner's revolt, John Brown, the civil war, the years of 1877-78, May 1, Homestead, the large and small strikes of the present period, all bear witness to the class conflict raging in the United States.

Marx, in the introduction to the first issue of Capital speaks of the stimulating influence of the American Revolution of the 18th century and the American Civil War. The first influenced the course of the revolution and the second brought in its train a series of democratic ideas through Europe. The second helped bring about a series of important reforms in the United States. Who can say that the revolutionary action of the past will take place in the 20th century will liberate not only the American proletariat but that of the entire world?

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Bolshevik Speaks for Fourth International at SFIO Congress

The following is a summary of the speech of Molinier, for the Bolshevik-Leninist group, at the Mulhouse Congress of the Socialist Party of France:

He explains why some of the members in various sections will vote against the report of the delegates to the Second International. What is involved here at this time is not the question of approving some parts of opposition of the delegates but of posing before briefly the international problem in all its amplitude.

This is the key question which determines all others, which delineates the political evolution of the "gradual national and international development" or coordinated international revolutionary action. This difference crops up in all the debates.

Of what value are internationalist phrases if you are organizing for nationalism? At this time only the bourgeoisie acts in concert in the world and when the socialist delegates go to these conferences they are there as hirelings of their bourgeoisie.

Have we an international? That is, have we a coordinated political organization of international struggle? What do those think of the Second International who still have authority in the eyes of the majority of this Congress?

Let us say at the National Congress on February 29, 1920:

"... The war, as comrade Radek has said, has covered observed, has killed not only men and destroyed wealth... one of its corpses, one of its victims was the International..."

"... One must examine the situation created in the Party in all countries and observe more over if we can agree on saying how we can reconstitute it, this International, whatever number we give it..."

"... These, of course, are the reasons why the Federation of the North has decided in almost complete unanimity to propose to the Party to withdraw from the Second International. This, of course, is because we are throwing mud at it but because we very sincerely believe that we can work more effectively for the reconstitution of the new International outside of the old and decadent one rather than by remaining inside it."

Paul Faure at the National Congress, February 29, 1920:

"... We ask, comrades, that the French Socialist party leave the Second International..."

"I listened to Renard and vainly sought in his speech for decisive reasons which to my mind he did not produce for maintaining our adherence to this organization..."

"Our resolution remains un-

changed."

Joseph Zack has been expelled from the Workers Party of the U.S. for gross violations of discipline. He wrote to a leading comrade in Minneapolis advising him to violate an N. C. decision on a grave trade union matter in action. He further openly violated party discipline by contradicting and challenging to debate the Party speaker presenting the Party point of view at an open mass meeting in New York. He has been participating without any consultation with the Party, in efforts to launch a paper to be called "Independent Unionist."

What is has for one of its slogans: "For A New Progressive Federation of Labor." The W. R. has never issued any such slogan. It is contrary to the Party's trade union line. The fact that Zack is now announcing himself as speaker at a public meeting at which he promises to "expose" alleged contradictions within the W. P., furnishes additional confirmation of the correctness of the action taken some weeks ago by the Political Committee meeting jointly with the N. Y. District Committee in expelling him from the Party—not for his views which he was given every opportunity to set forth in the regular channels within the Party but for flagrant and persistent disregard and violation of the elements of revolutionary discipline.

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